

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR  
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 STEVEN and SHEELAGH ODSATHER,

11 v.  
12 Plaintiffs,

13 FAY SERVICING, LLC,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C18-0289-JCC

ORDER

15 This matter comes before the Court on the parties' telephonic motion seeking an  
16 expedited ruling on a discovery dispute. The parties have filed letter briefs in support of their  
17 respective positions. (Dkt. Nos. 42, 43.) Having thoroughly considered the parties' arguments,  
18 the Court makes the following ruling.<sup>1</sup>

19 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(1), Plaintiff wishes to take the  
20 deposition of one of Defendant's employees, Madelyn Feliciano. (Dkt. No. 42.) Plaintiff asserts  
21 that Ms. Feliciano is subject to a notice deposition because she is a "managing agent" under the  
22 Rule 30 standard, and her testimony is necessary to establish that Defendant willfully violated  
23 the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. (*Id.*) Defendant argues that Ms.  
24 Feliciano is not subject to a notice deposition because she is not a managing agent and other

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26 <sup>1</sup> This ruling is made pursuant to Local Civil Rule 7(i) and the Court's established  
procedures for expedited discovery rulings. The parties have agreed to these procedures.

1 persons within the company should be deposed instead. (Dkt. No. 43 at 1.)

2 Pursuant to Rule 30(b)(1), the officers, directors, and managing agents of a corporate  
3 party are subject to deposition by notice. *See Calderon v. Experian Info. Sols., Inc.*, 290 F.R.D.  
4 508, 516 (D. Idaho 2013); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(d)(1)(A)(i). District courts consider several  
5 factors to determine whether an employee is a “managing agent,” including:

6 1) whether the individual is invested with general powers allowing [her] to exercise  
7 judgment and discretion in corporate matters; 2) whether the individual can be  
8 relied upon to give testimony, at [her] employer’s request, in response to the  
9 demand of the examining party; 3) whether any person or persons are employed by  
10 the corporate employer in positions of higher authority than the individual  
designated in the area regarding which information is sought by the examination;  
4) the general responsibilities of the individual respecting the matters involved in  
the litigation.

11 *Sugarhill Records Ltd. v. Motown Record Corp.*, 105 F.R.D. 166, 170 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) (citation  
12 omitted). The party seeking discovery has the burden of proving that an employee is a  
13 “managing agent,” but that burden “is a modest one, and doubts about an individual’s status as  
14 ‘managing agent,’ at the pretrial discovery stage, are resolved in favor of the examining party.”  
15 *Calderon*, 290 F.R.D. at 516 (citing *United States v. Afram Lines*, 159 F.R.D. 408, 413  
16 (S.D.N.Y. 1994)).

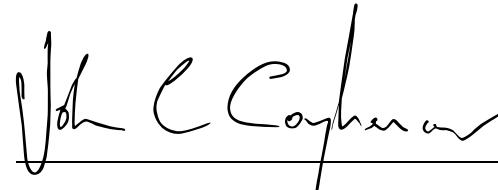
17 Here, the Court finds that Ms. Feliciano is a managing agent for the purpose of allowing a  
18 Rule 30(b)(1) deposition. As an automated consumer dispute operator, Ms. Feliciano appears to  
19 have had discretion about how to communicate Plaintiffs’ debt information to the credit  
20 reporting agencies. (*See* Dkt. Nos. 34-7, 35-1 at 17–23.) While Ms. Feliciano was not a manager  
21 or supervisor, her general responsibilities were highly relevant to this litigation. Defendant’s  
22 submission of allegedly inaccurate debt information to Transunion and Equifax—which was  
23 done by Ms. Feliciano—goes to the heart of Plaintiffs’ FCRA claim; specifically, as to whether  
24 Defendant’s alleged violation was willful or merely negligent. Although Defendant states that  
25 “[o]ther persons with more knowledge and actual authority are available,” to provide a  
deposition, Defendant’s first Rule 30(b)(6) witness could not provide specific answers about Ms.

1 Feliciano's actions regarding her processing of Plaintiffs' credit reporting disputes. (*See*  
2 *generally* Dkt. No. 34-4.) Finally, Ms. Feliciano and Defendant do not share adverse interests,  
3 such that she could not be relied on to testify as a managing agent. *See In re Honda Am. Motor*  
4 *Co., Dealership Relations Litig.*, 168 F.R.D. 535, 541 (D. Md. 1996) (describing the "paramount  
5 test" in the managing agent inquiry as "whether the individual can be expected to identify with  
6 the corporation's interests as opposed to an adversary's").

7 Pursuant to Rule 30(b)(1), Plaintiff shall be allowed to take Ms. Feliciano's deposition.  
8 The Court reserves ruling on whether Ms. Feliciano's testimony will ultimately bind Defendant  
9 at trial. Ms. Feliciano's deposition shall be taken no later than January 28, 2019, which is the  
10 current discovery deadline.

11 DATED this 10th day of January 2019.

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John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE